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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

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(Semi-Weekly).

SPAIN IS WARNED

United States Will Interfere Un- less War Ceases.

SO SAYS AMERICAN MINISTER

Spain Already Looking For Trouble.

Populace in Madrid Seeking Excuse
for Insulting the American Flag.

PARIS, September 20.—A dispatch from San Sebastian to the Temps of this city says that in his interview yesterday with the Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the United States Minister to Spain, General Stewart L. Woodford, did not present any claim for indemnity, but confined the interview to a moderate phase in the statement of the great injuries commerce and industry had suffered in the United States through the prolongation of the Cuban war.

General Woodford is said to have added that Secretary Sherman had desired him to declare to the Spanish Government that it was evidently impossible for Spain to end the rebellion in a reasonable time, and further, that if the war was continued Cuba would be devastated and of no utility to Spain or to the Cubans. In conclusion the United States Minister is reported to have insisted earnestly and firmly upon the necessity of terminating the war, declaring that if it was not terminated by the end of October the United States would feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of Cuba.

The Duke of Tetuan, according to the dispatch to the Temps, while protesting against alleged American "pretensions," said he would reply officially to the United States Minister when the Spanish court returns to Madrid.

WAR CLOUD DARKENS.

Mobilization of British Forces on Indian Frontier.

LONDON, September 18.—The fact that no less than ten batteries of horse and field artillery have been ordered to embark for India during the months of September and October is much commented upon in military circles. Under ordinary circumstances, the four batteries now in India would have been relieved this month. But these batteries have been ordered to remain in India, and therefore there will shortly be on the frontier fourteen batteries of artillery, a full complement for an army corps.

As the British force now assembled on the frontier is of ample strength to wipe out all visible resistance, the only conclusion that can be reached in relation to the dispatch of re-enforcements for the artillery are that the authorities are possessed of information of a serious character. The information conveyed by the War Office Monday last to the London commercial agent of the Amer. of Afghanistan, that no war material or machinery for the manufacture thereof would be allowed to cross the frontier during the present crisis, indicates that the British Government has by no means entire confidence in the Amer's fidelity, and it is hinted that the Government has learned that, while professing friendliness to Great Britain, he has been secretly preparing for war.

Well-informed circles are also discussing the story of secret correspondence between Russia and Afghanistan, which is said to have fallen into the hands of the British officials, and it is further intimated that a widespread plot has been discovered.

GOMEZ IS EJECTED.

Weyler Cables Same Old Story of Ending Cuban Rebellion.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The Herald's correspondent at Havana cables: News of the election of Dr. Domingo Mendez Capoe as Cuba's new President is confirmed. I have it also on good authority that Bartolome Maso was re-elected president of the Congress. General Maximo Gomez has been made Minister of War and General Calisto Garcia was appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Captain-General Weyler cables to the Government saying that he is perfectly confident of being able to pacify Cuba in four months.

PEARY HAS RETURNED.

Comes Back From North Greenland for the Winter.

SYDNEY, Cape Breton, September 20.—The steam sailing bark Hope, with Peary and party on board, returning from North Greenland, arrived here this afternoon. All on board are well. The Hope came into port burning her last ton of coal and with her bulwarks and decks giving evidence of the fur-

ous seas of unusually stormy weather. She is nearly as deep in the water as when she left here in the latter part of July with her bunkers full of coal, for the huge Cape York meteorite, the largest in the world, is in her hold, bedded in tons of ballast.

SPAIN IS TOUCHY.

Prospects of War With United States Brouse Bitter Feelings.

LONDON, September 19.—There is no use denying that the situation in Spain is rapidly going from bad to worse. It is perhaps because it is getting so desperate that antagonism to the United States is growing stronger, and is to some extent encouraged by the attitude of the Government. Unfavorable construction is put upon the most trifling acts of General Woodford. There is even unfavorable comment upon the fact that he has decided to live at a hotel for four months, on the pretext that he requires time to select a house to suit his family. This is interpreted to mean that he knows his instructions are likely to lead to a rupture, and he wants to be able to depart without difficulty.

Public insults to America are becoming very common. The Imparcial, the principal journal of Madrid, printed a leader Thursday in the form of an apocryphal letter from the Sultan of Morocco to President McKinley, begging him to communicate the secret of how he manages to escape the consequences of American outrages on Spain in Cuba, while he, the Sultan, is frequently compelled to pay for outrages by the Riff pirates.

MAY RESUME WORK.

Mines in Lattimer About to Re-open Again.

HAZLETON, Pa., September 19.—Absolute quiet prevailed in the entire strike district today. Vice-President Maguire of the Federation of Labor left for Washington today to attend the meeting of the executive council, which is to consider the situation, and George Chance of the United Labor League went to Scranton for a similar meeting of labor men there.

The only movements among the military were the practice rides of the Governor's and city troops and the afternoon dress parade.

Tomorrow is looked forward to as a decisive day. An attempt will be made to resume at Lattimer, where there will be 1,200 men, and at Audenfeld. There are nearly 2,500 men at the latter place, and they were the first to go out. Many of them wanted to work, but bands of women have prevented them during the past few days.

To insure protection a squadron of cavalry and the entire Eighth Regiment will go to the scene. The men at Cox's Drift mine are also to decide tomorrow upon staying out or continuing at work.

TO ESTABLISH OUTPOST.

American Military Will Guard Yukon Frontier.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—The report from Captain Ray, the army officer who was sent to Alaska to investigate the condition of affairs there, formed the basis of the Cabinet decision today to send a small force of soldiers to St. Michael at the earliest moment. Captain Ray's advice was dated August 17th. He was then at St. Michael, about to take the steamer up the Yukon for Circle City.

His report showed that without doubt great suffering must be expected in the Klondike region this winter, owing to the lack of food supplies. Further details on that point were promised at a later date. He regarded it as essential that some kind of force acting under lawful authority be placed at St. Michael to restrain the lawless element.

Secretary Alger, late this afternoon, gave the necessary orders for the sending of troops. There will be only 25 infantrymen, and they will be sent from Fort D. A. Russell, where Captain Ray had made a selection of hardy soldiers to accompany him when he was about to go north before.

TO ABANDON PROVINCES.

Weyler Finds He Cannot Control Interior.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The Sun's Havana cable says: The beginning of the end of the Cuban war is undoubtedly the decision forced upon General Weyler by the extraordinary activity of the insurgent army in six of the provinces of the island to abandon the inland provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba to the revolutionists and concentrate the Spanish forces at the seaports, where they can be supported by the Spanish navy.

The important military station of Puenrio, in Santiago de Cuba province, has been abandoned by the Spanish troops. The Spanish residents of Jiguan, Bayamo and Holguin, in the same province, are greatly alarmed by the prospect of being left to the mercy of the insurgents. In spite of orders he has received from Madrid not to abandon Bayamo the Captain-General has replied to the Spanish merchants of that town that the most he can promise them is to do his best without guaranteeing anything.

KING OF DENMARK INJURED.

Falls Down Spiral Staircase and is Badly Bruised.

LONDON, September 17.—Christian IX., the venerable King of Denmark, has been seriously injured by a fall on a spiral staircase in a Danish fortress, his mouth and chin being badly lacer-

ated, and, considering that he is in his eightieth year and for some time past has not been robust, his injury may have fatal consequences.

Christian, who is a very popular monarch, was declared King of Denmark in 1863. He married, in 1842, Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, and they have six children, all of whom occupy most prominent positions in the world of royalty in Europe. The eldest daughter is the Princess of Wales, prospective Queen of England; the second son is King George I. of Greece, who secured that crown in 1863. The second daughter, Dagmar, is the widow of Czar Alexander III. of Russia. Princess Thyra is the wife of the English Duke of Cumberland, while Prince Waldemar, the youngest of the sons, married Princess Marie of Orleans, daughter of the Duke of Chartres, the French royalist. The Crown Prince married the Crown Princess Louise of Sweden.

NOW HOLD GRENADA.

Rebels Meet Success in Uprising in Nicaragua.

PANAMA, September 20.—Nicaraguan reports, via Salvador, state that in the uprising in Grenada Sunday night an attack was made on the barracks, but owing to the strong resistance and the Government's activity in sending forces to the scene the revolutionists were defeated.

The Government troops recaptured the town after some hours' struggle and hard fighting, and the revolutionists fled toward Costa Rica, but it is thought they will be captured soon.

A dispatch from Nicaragua says an investigation into the revolutionary movement here shows that the disturbances developed at Granada and Jinotep. Generals Paez and Alfaro, commanding the revolutionists, are reported to have passed Jinotep yesterday, collecting money, arms and ammunition. It is added that they had only about 200 men and were going to the Pacific Ocean. Zelaya is actively collecting soldiers in the various departments.

THE PLAGUE IS ON.

Many New Victims Claimed by the Dread Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, La., September 19.—The local fever situation has undergone little change since yesterday. At 6 o'clock tonight the record-book in the Board of Health office showed a total of six new cases and two deaths.

The first two cases are in the extreme upper portion of the city; one in the Fourth District; one in the St. Claude-street house, where the original six cases were reported, and one is in the Williams House, where two cases already existed. There are three cases under investigation.

The report of Dr. Metz, City Chemist, on the condition of the Italian quarter, moved the Board to prompt acceptance today of the offer to the city of the Marine Hospital as a refuge. Dr. Metz found as many as 60 people huddled together in the Italian quarter living in squalor and filth. In one of the rooms a goat was found sleeping nightly with the family who owned it.

KALISER'S NEW SHIP.

Largest Vessel in Germany's Navy Now Afloat.

BERLIN, September 18.—At the launching of a new German ironclad, Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite at Wilhelmshaven, on Tuesday last, Prince Henry of Prussia emphasized in his conversation with the naval officers present that all misunderstandings between Emperor William and himself have been arranged.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite is the first really large German ironclad. She is wholly equipped with quick-firing guns, her main armament consisting of 18 15-centimeter guns, with a score of guns of a smaller caliber and a number of machine guns. The 15-centimeter guns are described as having marvelous penetrating power. The war ship will be completed in 1899, at a cost of 20,000,000 marks.

HAS CUT HIS HAIR.

Paderewski Tempts Fate and Visits a Barber.

PARIS, September 4.—The women of Paris were shocked today and those of the world elsewhere will be almost equally startled, to learn that Paderewski, the famous pianist, has had his hair cut short. The flowing locks which his enthusiastic admirers thought reflected his artistic genius, have disappeared. How the artist ever permitted himself to be shorn of his bushy chrysanthemum, as his crop of hair has been termed, is beyond comprehension. Paris has paused for a moment in shouting over the dual alliance in order to discuss the fresh topic called up by Paderewski's visit to his barber.

WAR IS OVER.

Pearce Declared and Signed by Turkey and Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 20.—It was officially announced today that peace between Greece and Turkey had been signed, and the Ministers of War and Marine have so notified all the Turkish military and naval commanders.

Most of the European sovereigns have congratulated the Sultan upon the conclusion of peace.

Vandalla's Ensign Recovered.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The State Department is informed that the standard 24-foot United States ensign, which went down with the Vandalla when that vessel was wrecked in the tidal wave in the port of Apia, Samoa, has been recovered and presented to the United States Consul-General's office at Apia. It is carried on the property returns of that Consulate, and is highly valued as a historic relic.

MURDER WAS DONE

Dr. J. K. Smith Shot in His Doorway.

NO CLUE TO MURDERER

Rode Off On Horse After Firing the Shot.

No Witnesses to the Crime—No Motive Assigned for the Deed.

News was received yesterday morning of the murder of Dr. J. K. Smith of Koloa, in the doorway of his residence, at 10 o'clock Friday night. Up to the time of the departure of the Mikahala from Kauai ports late Saturday afternoon no trace of the murderer had been obtained.

From letters received it appears that the deceased and his sister had been



THE LATE DR. J. K. SMITH.

sitting in the parlor of their residence on Friday night until 9:30, when the sister retired to her room. The doctor remained in the parlor for a few minutes longer, then went to his own room, removed his coat and began writing a letter. He had nearly finished it, when at a quarter to 10 a knock was heard at the front door. The doctor answered with a "Who's there?" but there was no response until a minute afterward, when Miss Smith heard some one at the door cough and the doctor leave his room to see what it was. She heard the blind open, a pistol shot and the fall of a heavy body. Rushing to the door, she found her brother lying prone upon the floor with his hands pressed against his chest. In a second he was dead.

Directly the shot was fired she heard a horse galloping up the road. There may have been two, but her anxiety for her brother's condition at the time prevented her paying close attention to the details of anything else. The neighbors were immediately called and the Sheriff and deputies notified, but owing to the darkness and absence of any good trailers it was impossible to get on the track of the fugitives.

The bullet entered the body on the left side, passing through the lung and heart and lodging midway through the right lung. Around the bullet hole in the shirt there were powder marks, but the cloth was not burned. According to expert testimony in a recent murder case in California the murderer could not have been more than three feet away, and it is supposed he was standing close to the house to the left of the door. It is possible he had been waiting there for an opportune moment in which to do his deadly work, and this came after Miss Smith had retired to her room to sleep. He apparently took no chances on detection by the lady in the event of his not reaching his horse promptly after committing the deed, for that reason he waited for some minutes after her light had been extinguished, and, supposing her to be asleep, knocked on the door. That he is some one whose voice is familiar to the family is evident from the fact that when the doctor called, in response to the knock, the man merely coughed to let him know he was still there, instead of giving any intelligible reply. The method of killing is that of a white man. It certainly shows none of the handwork of a native. The cough at the door even seems too deep

for a native, even though the act itself may have been inspired by a white man.

One of the theories advanced yesterday was that the doctor may have had the enmity of some of the Asiatics on the plantation and the murder was the result. But this is hardly probable. When a Chinaman or a Japanese wants to get even for a wrong, real or imaginary, he uses a cane knife or a bludgeon. So far as known, the deceased had no enemies on the island or anywhere else. He and his sister have used their private funds in the maintenance of the Kauai Industrial School, and in other ways have done much for the Hawaiians. One rumor on the streets was that the murderer was a man, whose wife, a leper, had been reported by Dr. Smith.

The Government has a record of all the firearms on the island. The bullet taken from the body by Drs. Campbell and Watt was from a 38-calibre revolver, and it is the intention of the Sheriff of Kauai to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of persons carrying 38-calibre revolvers on the night of the murder. With the complete records in the possession of the Sheriff, it is possible the murderer may be discovered in this way.

About a year ago the engagement of Dr. Smith to Miss Brewer, formerly principal of the Punahou Preparatory School, was announced, and the doctor had but finished a residence, which they were to occupy after the wedding, which was to shortly occur.

It is not probable that anything will be heard until the return of the Ke Au Hou, which left for Koloa yesterday with Attorney-General Smith, General Hartwell, Marshal Brown and Detective Kaapa as passengers.

Stamp Duty One Dollar.

The Supreme Court has decided that the assessment of the stamp duty by the Minister of Finance of \$2,000, on the valuation of \$400,000, should be \$1 on the valuation of five shillings. The statute provide that the duty upon a bill of sale of a ship shall be the same as on a conveyance, and that the duty upon a bill of conveyance shall be \$1 when the purchase or consideration money therein expressed shall not exceed \$500. The decision holds that the duty is assessable, only upon the actual consideration and then only upon such considerations as are mentioned in the statute. The only consideration mentioned in the statutes as affecting the stamp duty upon a bill of sale of a ship under the circumstances of the present case is "the purchase or consideration money therein mentioned and the stamp duty assessable upon the bill of sale in question is one dollar. The appeal is sustained and the stamp duty adjudged to be one dollar.

Kona Roads.

"The Kona road is fast nearing completion," says a correspondent from that district. "You can go in a carriage from the Kailua landing to Napoosopoo and from the former place to within one-half a mile from McGuire's ranch, a distance of 12 or 13 miles. Work on a trail from McGuire's to Eben Low's place in Waimea, has already begun. The road down from Napoosopoo to Honaunau will be finished and opened up within a very few days. The whole road will be completed at the end of the year. The road from Paris to Cleghorn's plantation is very bad. No care has been given it."

Death of Manley Hopkins.

Manley Hopkins, for many years Consul-General in London, is reported dead at the age of 88 years. Mr. Hopkins has been ill for some time, and on account of his feeble condition, he had his son, Cyril Hopkins, commissioned Deputy Consul-General some months ago. The deceased was the uncle of Charles L. Hopkins, a well-known Hawaiian of this city.

Magnetic Observations.

The officers of the French man-of-war Duguay Trouin will begin taking a series of magnetic observations at the Government buildings on Monday. The last were taken by the officers of H. B. M. S. Penguin, and previous to that Professor Preston, about four years ago, made some for the United States Government.

H. B. M. S. Comus Gone.

H. B. M. S. Comus, Dyke Commander, sailed for Tahiti Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. She will proceed from that place to the Marquesas Islands and will then call at several South American ports. The Comus is bound home to pay off. It is planned that she will reach England during the early part of the month of February.

Duguay-Trouin Thrown Open.

Through the kindness of Commodore Fort, the French cruiser Duguay Trouin was thrown open for public inspection between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m. yesterday. The large barge and the sailing cutter were put into use to trans-

The race for a dinner between the crews of the Alice M. and Stranger, both of the Myrtle Boat Club, will take place over the spar-buoy course at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, September 29.

SIGHTS IN NIKKO

Railway Trains in Japan Are
Not Noted for Speed.

HIGHWAYS ARE FINELY GUARDED

Many Acres Planted With
Early Vegetables.

Prayers of Rice Planters for
Destruction of Rats in
the Fields.

[Special Correspondence.]

Nikko, September 4, 1897.

EDITOR P. C. A.—We found it so hot in Yokohama that as soon as we could we got out of the heat into this mountain region. The air is cool and breezy; the sky was overcast this morning, but the mountain-tops stand out clear, and the thermometer marks 62 deg. During the day it has risen to 72 deg.

It is a long ride from Yokohama to Nikko, 100 miles in eight hours. There are no express trains, and changes are frequent from one road to another, with long waits, in order to make connections. We left Yokohama at 12:45 and arrived at Nikko at 5 p. m. We had first-class tickets, and these gave us half a car with three long sofas, all to ourselves, as there were no other first-class passengers. At the different stations where we stopped, we were allowed the privilege of crossing the tracks. The Japanese passengers were supposed to go up and cross over on the bridges. Such numbers of them are traveling in every direction, it is well that they are looked after with such paternal care; but American sovereigns prefer to look out for themselves.

This constant stream of travel on all the Japanese thoroughfares is largely owing to the shrewd provision of the old Shoguns, who compelled the great Daimios to live at Tokyo six months of the year. They traveled to and from their homes in great state, with hundreds of retainers. They took pride in having the highway to their own provinces as smooth and pleasant as they could be made. From Utsunomiya, where the main road is left, there is a straight, broad, graded avenue to Nikko 27 miles long, lined with huge tall cypress-trees, a species of cedar. From the station to the village, at the head of which is the Kanetsu Hotel, is another avenue of cypress-trees. Beyond the village in the darkness, we found the streets were with recent rain, and the rushing of the water in the gutters on either side of the road gave assurance of coolness, a welcome sound to travelers fleeing from the hot glare of Yokohama's narrow streets.

The railroad runs through the dead level of the Tokyo plain, with the Kanetsu-garden farms. The upper end of the road passes through a rolling country, with hills, which were wooded ridges, and smaller "farms" bordering the routes between. We could see in the distance the pyramidal peak of Mount Fuji, the great mountain of the Nikko range, rising itself into prominence on the horizon. It is 12,000 feet high, and wooded to the very summit. That is a peculiarity of these Japanese mountains. Otherwise, the country reminded me more of the Scotch Highlands, with its green, than of Alpine scenery, with its lofty heights and deep-cleft valleys.

We passed scores of Japanese pears, grown on flat trivertises. But the fruits have not much flavor. Japan lacks something to judge from our experience. Old residents tell us that the latter half of October and the whole of November are the best months for visiting the country, for then there is plenty of sunshine. We are disappointed in not finding peaches in this village. They were abundant at Kiriyama, and I saw, flavored, four for 3 cents of our currency. We have salmon trout here, for the Government has stocked the lake above us. But the carp I do not relish. The Japanese are very fond of fishing. On the river bank, in front of the Kanetsu Hotel at Yokohama, on the boats in the creek, men and boys stood as close as they could to one another, each with his rod and line, some with two. One in a small white boat would draw up a great white smelt, while a smile of supreme satisfaction brightened his face.

We have visited the mortuary temples, built in front of the tombs of the two greatest Shoguns, Iyeyasu and his grandson, Iyemitsu. From time immemorial there has been a Shinto temple in this valley. The Shinto priests selected high places in sylvan retreats, or mountain peaks, for their places of devotion. We had on one railroad train a large band of pilgrims, all dressed in white, each with his staff and bells, en route for some shrine. Nikko is a favorite resort for the rice farmers early in the season. There are no rats in these temples. Their absence is attributed to the magic power of the carved image of a sleeping cat. The farmers come to pray for protection of their rice fields against rats. There is an old story told of this marvelous cat, that whenever she sees it is going to rain, she winks with one eye. It reminds me of the similar story told of an image of St. Peter, that turns its eyes whenever it hears a cock crow.

Our hotel is on the brink of one of the conical hills, of which the valley of the Daiya-gawa is full, and opposite those on which the various temples are built. The view from our windows in the early morning after our

arrival was specially beautiful. The first rays of dawn, dipped with roseate light some of the high peaks above us, while light clouds half veiled the various ridges beneath. This view, half veiling, half disclosing, was more beautiful than the full light of the sun as it shone out this morning over this whole mountain region. Nikko-sans means "Mountains of the Sun's Brightness," and has supplanted the old name Funa-sa-yama, "Two Storm Mountains." Kobo Daishi, A. D. 800, survived the storm demons that used to devastate the country, but our coming seems to have brought an unusual prevalence of rain, and we have seen very little indeed, of the sun's brightness in this Nikko region.

We were favored with a morning without rain when we visited the temples. A broad avenue of rather steep ascent leads up the side of the hill, then turns at right angles, and turns again as it leads up to the temple gate, with double ways. The sides of the hill have been cut away, and are either filled with Japanese cedars, tall moss-grown, or the banks are walled in with massive cyclopean masonry, not the sloped, finely chiseled work of modern days and Western architecture. The gravelled walks are ribbed every 12 feet with transverse lines of stone, so as to prevent the water from washing away the road. Some gutters on each side confine the water into safe channels, as it comes rushing down the sides of the roadway, or gushing out like clear mountain springs into the stone channel.

We crossed the Daiya just below the Sacred Red Bridge reserved for the Mikado, and closest to all others. It is said to have been built on the spot where the Shinto Saint, Shodo Shonin, crossed on a bridge, formed by two snakes. A great crowd of pilgrims, some dilly-dawling across the stream in answer to the saint's prayer, General Grant was offered the privilege of crossing this bridge when he visited Nikko, but with characteristic modesty declined the honor not given to ordinary mortals.

The broad avenues through the forest of stately cedars enhance beyond all amount the grandeur of the approach to the temples. These are built, court after court, up the acclivity of the hill, each court with its gate house and special guardian figures, and granite steps, up which the long procession of priests and worshippers marched in imposing array. The influence of a ceremonial spectacular worship is strong, even in its decay, for Shintotism and Buddhism, with all the superstitious fears they formulate and foster, and long endure in a country of railroads and telegraphs and newspapers, such as Japan is now. Pure as the air seems, gushing from the mountains, it has filtered through the green mold of ages of decay, and will poison with enteric fever those who drink it. So these religions of fear and drudgery must give place to the ever-living gospel of love and truth.

The impression made upon one on visiting these temples of hoary antiquity, dating back to A. D. 1516, is not that of delight in beauty, but of wonder at such grotesque magnificence in such surroundings. The paneled ceilings are wrought with patient, painstaking workmanship in soft and harmonious colors. But the images that guard the gates are in hideous colors and distorted forms. The idols, or representatives of Buddha, are huge monstrosities, and the ideas they are supposed to represent are so various as the different ideas of observers and later pretenses. Fudo, the God of Wisdom, is so represented that he is commonly called the God of Fire. The shrines are wondrously similar to those used in Roman Catholic worship; the genuflections, the incense, the incantations, heeding to the same style of religious services.

The side-shows are of special interest, such as the five-storied pagoda, 144 feet high, 14 feet square, with the 14 sides of the Japanese rod, 2 on each side; the Sorinto, a bronze column, 41 feet high, with wind bells in the shape of lotus flowers; the drum house, the bell house, the treasure houses, where are kept the vestments, standards, masks and other articles used in the annual processions. Two store rooms are used for exhibition, where are shown various belongings of the great Iyeyasu, like the camp equipage of George Washington in the Patent Office galleries. A huge stone basin, hollowed out of one single block of granite, 8½ feet long, 4 feet broad, 3½ feet high, furnishes holy water for purification before worship. It was presented by the Prince of Hizen, A. D. 1619, and brought 15 miles from his quarry to its present location. We saw a gang of 50 coolies carrying a huge stone, slung on poles, up the temple road.

The bell, struck every hour, was more in the shape like a mangle extruder than our bells with their wide lips. It was struck by a huge beam of wood, hung opposite its side, and gave out a muffled boom as the beam struck it. The second drum of tiger skin is beaten at 8 a. m., when the priests enter to say their visions, and again at 4 p. m., when the temple is closed. The priests live in the many residences that surround the temple inclosure. Those that we saw seemed perpetually drinking tea and smoking tobacco, sitting around a brazier of charcoal. The old priestesses, who with fan and rattle, postured and bowed for us before the shrine of Iyeyasu, seemed old enough to be decrepit, but performed her solemn function with dignified gravity, if not with agile grace. Two men paid for candles to be burned before the Buddhist Trinity, as that would insure against accident or disaster on our journey. One man paid for a picture of Buddha, that placed against the wall upside down, would make any thief that entered our house unable to use his feet. Forty sen was the high price we had to pay for a carved image in wood of Fudo with his two attendants, only half an inch in height, yet exquisitely carved, and this carried about the person would insure us success in all our lawful undertakings.

The curio shops are full of fossil wood and curious knots, carved into all manner of shapes, boxes, teapots, cups, and so on indefinitely. I bought for 25 cents each a set of three monkey, carved in wood, called Koshin, and popular objects of worship at wayside shrines all over Japan. One covers his eyes with his hands, another his ears, the third his mouth, symbolizing

the needful object lesson in all countries that one must not see, hear or speak evil. Photographs are ridiculously cheap. Colored ones, 4 by 5½, are only 20 cents a dozen. The traveler, in this way, can preserve for future reference views of scenes that he has visited, and to look them over is almost like traveling again over the many interesting localities that he has been privileged to see.

This afternoon it rains, and it rains, and it rains, as it does most of the time in Japan. There is nothing to be done but sit at the window and watch the stream of travel passing up and down the valley. Jirikishas, umbrellas, rain coats of hempen mats, rack-horses, tram-cars carrying freight up to the Ashew's copper mines, or bringing down the ore, while the rushing stream, tumbling over the stony boulders, a sort of bluish gray mist, with its roar and music, takes away the stillness which else would make the scene depressing in its desolation. At night, electric lamps will glint through among the trees on the wooded hillside opposite, far up the road to the temple is a line of telegraph poles, stilling for electric lighting, the rushing water turning a small dynamo that furnishes electric light for street and dwelling.

EDITOR P. C. A.—We had planned to leave Nikko on Friday, September 10th. But Thursday morning we were startled about 5 a. m. by the rush of wind with such furious strength as to slam the open blinds against the sash and break the glass. The rain came in furious gusts, and we had good reason to believe we were on the edge of a typhoon. And so it proved. One of these furious storms had struck the Bay of Yedo, and had ravaged Tokyo and the whole region round about. Trees were blown down, houses unroofed, fences laid flat, and then came a flood which submerged 5,000 houses and such a wide extent of country as to change the river into a lake six miles wide. The railroad track at one point was four feet under water. When we had got half way to the station, Friday, we were turned back with the message that there was no getting to Tokyo that day. We found that we could make the trip to Lake Chumendi and return before the 7 o'clock dinner.

The storm had subsided as suddenly as it rose, and the sun was shining as serenely as though it did not look on a scene of desolation, wrought in a few hours' duration of the storm. No great damage had been done at Nikko. The trees that had been uprooted around the hotel had been quickly reset and propped up with long bamboo poles. The road to the lake was passable, for quite a number of coolies had come down from the hotel to their work on other places. Each jirikisha had three coolies, one in the shaft, one with a rope to pull in tandem style, one to push. So we started on the eight miles' trip. We found the road for the first half of the way comparatively smooth, the ascent being very gradual. But when we left the road to the Ashew's copper mines, we found the road wild as any mountain road can well be. In many places it was cut out of the solid rock, so that the foundation bed was sure enough though narrow. No one had removed the loose stones that had fallen during the storm, nor the trees that had blown down across the path. But the jirikisha men picked their way among the stones and lifted the vehicle over the fallen trees, and kept on till they reached a wayside inn, a half-way station, where they halted for an hour, drank tea and smoked their pipes.

Then we started again up a wooded hillside that projected into the valley between the channel of the Daiya-gawa, and a fearful chasm on the other side, a clean cut through a bed of gravel, 6,000 feet deep. The road zigzagged through the clay soil among the huge oaks. The loops were as sharp in their turns as the hairpin loops on the Koba-railroad, and proportionately shorter. One instantarily held one's breath as the coolies turned the sharp corners of the zigzag, looking off at the foaming rapids in the gorge below. Nor did the road look particularly secure, as it crossed various landslides on rude timbers, propping up a wretched platform with a foot of earth to make it smooth riding. Occasionally we came to places where the mud must have been two feet deep during the storm, but somehow the coolies managed to pull us through, and cries and grunts as they tugged along together. They had nothing but straw soles tied on their feet, and two of them lost these in the mud.

Half way up they rested at a tea house that commanded a fine view of the gorge below, and showed clearly what an ascent we had made. The lower half of the valley up which we had passed had been pretty well denuded of its forests by the charcoal burners, whose pits we could see smoking on the mountain sides away below us. We enjoyed the rest and the tea as well as the coolies, sitting on the black striped red blankets with which the long benches in these Japanese tea houses are covered. A quarter of an hour sufficed to rest the jirikisha men, and it was soon evident that we were nearing the crest of the ridge. A short ride through the grove on top, and we were soon at the hotel with the lake spread out before us in all its stillness and beauty.

It is a sheet of water three miles wide by eight long, at a height of 4,775 feet above sea level, and a measured depth of 558 feet. On the right Mount Naizun rises in pyramidal form, wooded to the summit, a height of 8,150 feet above the level of the sea. In July or August we were told, 10,000 pilgrims come up to the Ashew's shrine. It is a sacred mountain. At its top is a shrine, where murderers may cast the weapon with which they committed the crime, and be assured of the divine forgiveness. In October it is said to be a mass of red color, when the maple leaves are tinted with the autumn frosts.

We rested for an hour at the hotel, a curious compound of Japanese and Yankee architecture, ate ouriffin, and then enjoyed a half hour's boat ride on the lake. The lake is irregular in shape, but the hillside that forms the rim of the basin is wooded clear down to the water's edge. As the ridges project, and recede there is a vista of mysterious depths beyond, especially when the mists come down, dividing off the landscape, like the shifting scenes of

the stage in the theater. The lake is well stocked with salmon and salmon trout, but we had no time to fish, or have the fish caught and cooked, which would have been the proper thing to do on an excursion less hasty than ours.

We had left the Nikko Hotel at 11:15 a. m. and arrived at 2:30 p. m. at the lake. We left the lake at 4 p. m. and arrived at Nikko at 8 o'clock, the jirikisha men not breaking their trot from the half-way house till they brought us back to the Nikko Hotel. We came down much faster than horses could trot around such sharp turns, and were thankful enough for the delightful afternoon we had spent, trying as it had been to a woman's nerves, yet full of glimpses of beauty that make us ready to believe that Nikko-sans is the central point and the zenith point of the mountain scenery of Japan, as well as of its wonderful temple architecture. H.

CAREER OF THE PORTLAND.

Notable History of the Steamer
Just Back From Alaska.

The permission granted by the Navy Department for the docking of the Alaskan steamer Portland in the Government dock at Seattle brings to the minds of Treasury officials a story of much interest, says the Washington Star. The Portland is now one of the most famous vessels in the world, having been one of the first to bring down millions of dollars in nuggets from the Klondike country and many happy miners. The news which she first brought in had a great deal to do with the excitement which has since become universal.

In 1893 the Portland was as well known as she is today, but then it was in another direction. She then became notorious as a smuggler of opium into Portland. Her history is worth reading.

The Portland was built at Bath, Me., in 1885, for use during a Haytian revolt. She is of 1,039 tons gross. The Haytiens didn't pay for her. She had, however, been christened the Haytien Republic, and went under this name for years. She was finally bought by a packing company in San Francisco for running to and from the company's canneries in Alaska. The next thing heard of her she was sold to the Merchants' Transportation Company of Portland, and it was supposed that she was still engaged in legitimate trade. In a short time the Government officials ascertained that an immense amount of opium was being smuggled into Portland. It was not known how this was being done, but shrewd special agents were put to work, and they began to suspect the Haytien Republic. The result of their suspicions were wholesale arrests of prominent people, over 40 being indicted. Among these were the owners of the steamer, the Collector of Customs and an ex-Treasury agent. The conspiracy was found to be wholesale, and the arrests created profound sensations on the Pacific Coast.

It was ascertained before the trials of the offenders had been concluded that the operations of the Haytien Republic had lost the Government over \$300,000 in duties on opium. The Haytien Republic was fitted up with secret compartments and the opium was smuggled in these. The owners of the vessel at the time of the discovery owed \$10,000 on her. They had bought her for \$12,000, and had paid \$32,000. The vessel was libeled by the Government and sold at a marshal's sale. She was bid in for \$16,000 by her present owners, who have since kept her at legitimate work in Alaskan waters.

The owners knew that the reputation of the vessel would be prejudicial to her, and they made application to the Treasury Department to be allowed to change her name. They stated in their application, which is on file at the Treasury, that the illegal acts of the vessel had placed her in such bad repute that she would be looked upon with suspicion at every port. This suspicion, they said, would cause annoyance in searches and delay and expense. The Treasury fully consented to a change of name, and the Haytien Republic was christened the Portland. She was repaired, refitted and re-engaged in business in Alaskan waters.

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IMPOVERISHED
BLOOD.

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Appetite Improved

almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

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JACKSON WAS IN

Played Good Ball For Star Team.

BUT COULDN'T WIN OUT.

St. Louis Players Were at Their Best.

Out-fielders Know Their Business.
A Splendid Game With Few Kicks.

The baseball game of Saturday, between the Star and St. Louis teams, resulted in a victory for the students by a score of 11 to 6. The playing of the St. Louis team was much better than that of the Stars. However, taken all in all, the game was a good one and interesting to watch.

Again there was trouble in getting an umpire, and the game was delayed while Captains Thompson and Wilder looked over the audience to find a suitable man. Finally, Cupid Kalamazawa, for the bases, and W. H. Cornwell, Jr., for behind the bat, were prevailed on to act. It seems as if the official umpire might send out some one to act in case it is not possible for him to get out. Delay puts both the spectators and the players in a bad humor.

The Stars won the toss and were first to bat. The teams and batting order were as follows:

Stars—P. Lishman, ss.; L. Hart, p.; H. Wilder, c.; S. Mahuka, 2b.; E. Pahan, 1b.; T. Pryce, 3b.; L. Jackson, 1b.; S. Woods, cf.; D. McNichol, rf.; Babbitt, sub.

St. Louis—J. Thompson, 2b.; C. Willis, 1b.; P. Gleason, ss.; B. Lemon, p.; T. Clark, 3b.; J. Hansman, cf.; C. J. Holt, 1b.; D. Dayton, c.; W. Simerson, rf.

FIRST INNING.

Lishman hit to Gleason, who threw the ball to first. It was too low for Willis, and Lishman was safe. In attempting to reach second, he was caught by an assist from Dayton to Thompson. Hart hit to Thompson, but could not make first. Wilder likewise went out on an assist from Thompson to Willis.

Thompson came to bat first for the students, and got his base on four straight balls. Thompson tried to steal second and stopped midway, claiming that Hart had made a balk. The umpire declared him out. Hart was pitching very wild. Willis hit a high fly out along the left foul line, and it dropped about a foot inside, making the batter smile. A passed ball, which could hardly be laid at Wilder's door, gave Willis second. Gleason flew out to Mahuka. Lemon hit easy to Hart, who fell and fumbled the ball, giving the batter second and advancing Willis third. Clark hit safe past Mahuka, and Willis and Lemon came in. Clark stole second. Hansman went out on an assist from Lishman to Pahan; two runs.

SECOND INNING.

Lemon was pitching a little wild at the beginning of this inning. Mahuka went out on a high fly to Holt. Pahan's hot grounder to Thompson was well fielded and sent to Willis to the runner's sorrow. Pryce hit a slow one to Lemon for out at first.

Holt got his base on balls. Dayton went out on a high fly to Jackson. Holt had gone to second. He attempted to get back, but Jackson made a fine throw to first, which put Holt out. Simerson struck out.

THIRD INNING.

Jackson ducked his head, took off his cap in answer to repeated applause from the grand stand, and waited to see what his luck would be. He sent an easy grounder to Lemon, who fumbled it. Thompson was on watch and caught the runner at first. Woods took first on a dead ball. McNichol sent a very hot grounder past second for one base. Thompson made a beautiful running catch of Lishman's fly. McNichol tried for second and then attempted to get back to first, but he could not make it.

Thompson flew out to Jackson and Willis went out on an assist from Mahuka to first. Gleason got base on balls and Lemon hit to Lishman, whose assist to Mahuka caught Gleason.

FOURTH INNING.

Hart sent a hot grounder to Gleason, who fumbled the ball. Hart safe on first. Stole second. Wilder flew out to Simerson on a well-fielded ball. Mahuka hit to first. The ball was hit to Gleason, but on account of Thompson's warning, "Home," the former failed to throw the ball anywhere. Pahan hit to Willis, who was off his base. He threw home for Hart, but the ball went wild, and one run was scored up. Pahan stole second. Pryce sent a very warm one right into Thompson's hands. The first second baseman then stamped the dust out of his cushion and Pahan saw his trap, one run.

Clark hit to Hart. The ball hit the pitcher's foot, and the runner was safe. Hansman hit close to first and Mahuka was unable to field it in time to put the runner out. No error can be scored up on Mahuka for this. Holt went out on a high fly to Mahuka. Dayton hit to Pryce. Clark was there by put out at third. Simerson hit to Mahuka, who fumbled the ball. Hansman on third, Dayton on second, Simerson at first, Thompson at bat and two out. Thompson hit safe down the left foul line, and Hansman and

Dayton came in. Willis struck out; two runs.

FIFTH INNING.

Jackson again; an unmistakable strike, an anxious look, a duck of the head, a good eye. "Two balls!" "Strike two!" In Hansman's hands. A weary walk back from first. Woods hit to Gleason, who threw wild to first. Woods safe. McNichol hit to Lemon, whose assist to second caught Woods. Lishman's high fly was caught by Gleason, who fell on his back, but held the ball up. It took nerve to do it, but Gleason stayed right with it.

Gleason went out on a fine assist from Pryce to first. Lemon put a foul right into Wilder's hands and the catcher refused to take the hint. Lemon put the ball in Pahan's hands for out at first. Clark put a ball just over Pryce's head for one bag. Hansman got first on a dead ball. A passed ball advanced the two runners a bag apiece. Holt's three-bagger out into right brought Hansman and Clark in. The hit was a beauty, and Holt received merited applause. A passed ball brought Holt in. Dayton flew out to Jackson; three runs.

SIXTH INNING.

Hart flew out to Thompson, and Wilder hit far toward the right foul line for two bases, and made third on a passed ball. Mahuka hit a hot one to Thompson, who made a pretty throw to home after Wilder. The umpire declared Wilder out, and there was immediately a very big kick. Wilder claimed Dayton did not touch him. If it was an error in judgment on the part of Mr. Cornwell, he certainly had the courage of his convictions, for he did not change his decision. Mahuka stole second. Pahan went to first on balls. Pryce hit to Thompson, who stood on the line and caught Pahan.

Simerson hit into Pahan's hands for out and Thompson got first on four straight balls. Willis sent one to Pryce, but it was very warm, and the runner was safe. Then Gleason sent a pretty one down the left foul line, and Thompson came home. Lemon put one right over Mahuka's head, which brought in Willis and Gleason. Clark struck out and Lemon was advanced to third on a passed ball. Hansman flew out to Jackson; three runs.

SEVENTH INNING.

Jackson knows it is the "lucky seventh," but a fine assist from Gleason to first settled him. Woods flew out to Simerson. (Babbitt begins to warm up to take Hart's place.) McNichol flew out to Willis.

Babbitt in the box. Holt hit to Pahan at first for out. Dayton went out on an assist from Lishman to first. Simerson sent a pretty one into right for one base, and Thompson struck out. Applause for Babbitt.

EIGHTH INNING.

Lishman's foul was nicely caught by Clark over near the end of the grand stand. Babbitt hit to Willis at first for out. Wilder went out on an assist from Clark to first.

Willis went out on an assist from Mahuka to first. Gleason sent one past Lishman for two bags. Then Lemon went out on an assist from Babbitt to first. Clark sent a slow fly into center, and Gleason came home. Hansman sent a slow one toward third and got first. Willis hit to Pahan at first for out; one run.

NINTH INNING.

Rain came on, but the game went along. The ball was wet and Lemon could not handle it well. Mahuka sent one far down the left foul line for three bases. Pahan hit into right and Mahuka came home. Pryce took base on balls. Jackson sent a hot fly into center, and Pahan came home. Woods hit to third and Pryce came in. McNichol's high fly was muffed by Holt. Woods and Jackson came in. Lishman hit safe into center for one base. Babbitt's fly was caught by Thompson. Wilder went out on an assist from Lemon to first.

Following is the score:

ST. LOUIS.									
A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.			
Thompson, 1b.	2	1	1	3	6	0			
Willis, 1b.	5	2	1	12	0	0			
Gleason, ss.	4	2	3	1	1	2			
Lemon, p.	5	1	1	0	5	0			
Clark, 3b.	5	1	4	1	1	1			
Hansman, cf.	4	2	1	1	0	1			
Holt, 1b.	4	1	1	1	0	1			
Dayton, c.	4	1	0	1	1	0			
Simerson, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	0			
Total	37	11	12	27	14	6			

STARS.									
A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.			
Lishman, ss.	5	0	1	0	3	0			
Hart, p.	3	1	1	1	1	1			
Babbitt, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0			
Wilder, c.	5	0	1	3	1	0			
Mahuka, 2b.	5	1	2	5	2	2			
Pahan, 1b.	3	1	1	10	0	0			
Pryce, 3b.	3	1	0	1	1	1			
Jackson, 1b.	4	1	1	4	1	1			
Woods, cf.	3	1	0	0	0	0			
McNichol, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0			
Total	37	6	7	24	10	5			

SUMMARY.

Earned runs: Stars, 2; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits: Thompson, Gleason and Wilder. Three-base hit: Mahuka and Holt. Stolen bases: Hart and Mahuka. Double plays: Thompson (unassisted), Thompson and Willis, Jackson and Pahan. Bases on balls: Off Lemon, 2; off Hart, 4. Hit by pitched ball: Hansman and Woods. Struck out: By Hart, 3. Passed balls: Dayton, 1; Wilder, 3. Wild pitch: Hart, 1. Left on bases: Stars, 7; St. Louis, 7. Time: One hour and 50 minutes. Umpires: Cupid Kalamazawa and W. H. Cornwell, Jr. Score: W. M. Blackley.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of a school room is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



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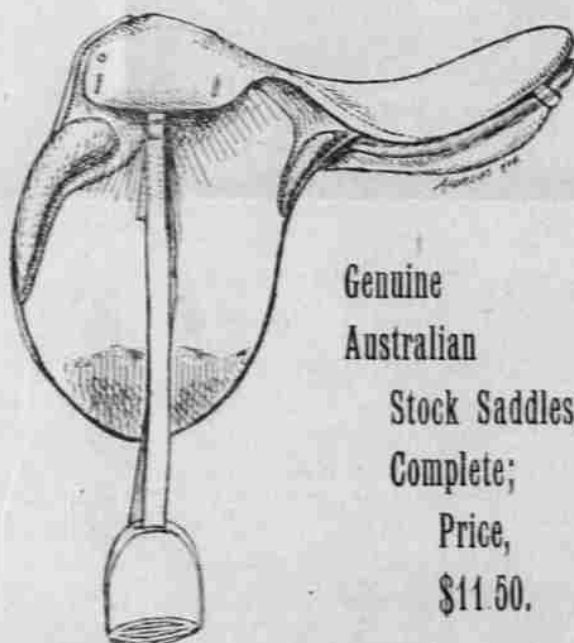
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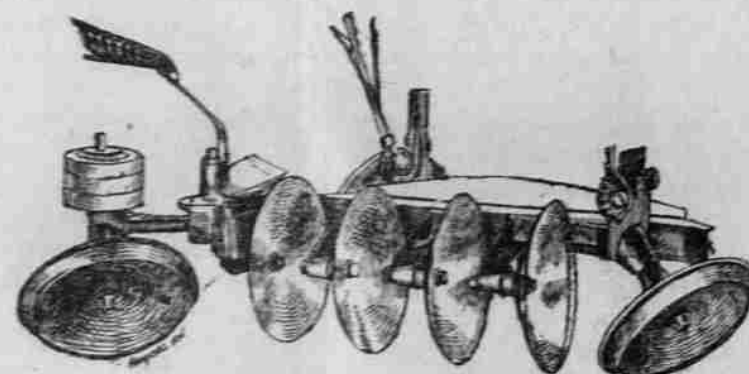
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Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor HIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See THE TIMES, July 15, 1894.

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The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

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Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cuts, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Impure sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

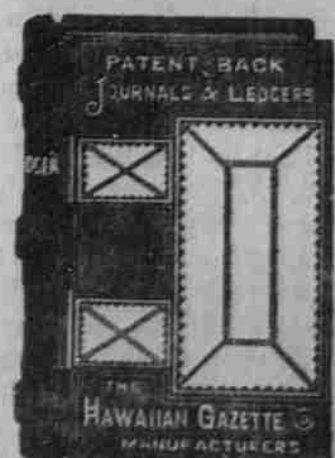
N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1897

THE DEATH OF DR. SMITH.

The brutal murder of Dr. J. K. Smith at Koloa, Kauai, on Friday evening last, has shocked and deeply moved the whole community. Without a word of warning a man, highly esteemed by everyone and beloved by those who knew him, was called to the door of his own home and shot down, deliberately and for no reason except that he had done his duty as a physician. Dr. Smith was a man of rare and beautiful traits of character. For years he and his sister have devoted their lives to educating Hawaiians. For this cause, they have given both their service and of their private incomes, often at a personal sacrifice. Until Friday it was not known that he had an enemy in the world. In public he was the exponent of philanthropy and morality. In private, he was faithful to the principles which he taught. Of singular gentleness and sweetness of disposition, he stood as a type of the Christian gentleman. His death is sincerely mourned by all.

A CLEAN GOVERNMENT.

Since the event of the negotiation of the treaty of annexation in '93, the Government of this Republic has studiously and persistently avoided the use of methods, in advancing the cause of annexation, which would have the slightest appearance of being criticised as "dishonest," or "corrupt." It has refused to follow ways of advancing the cause, which statesmen of eminent character in America, would not hesitate to adopt. It has placed itself above suspicion. All friends of the Government cordially agree with it, in its purpose to maintain its high integrity. At the same time, it is probable that it has "leaned back" too severely at times.

But this extreme sensitiveness of the Government has served one purpose. It has shown most emphatically that in Washington, where much has been said about the agents of the Hawaiian Government sneaking through the Capitol with pockets full of money, there is no "javelin" and neither lobbyist nor newspaper correspondent has been able to find one.

While a "free" invitation to visit these Islands and inform themselves, given to those who are about to pass judgment on our affairs, is the most simple, direct, and thorough method of presenting our side of the annexation case, our opponents would constantly annoy those who accepted the invitation, with charges of being "bought up," "lured with an excursion ticket." For this reason, which goes more to the wisdom than to the merits of the practice, it is impossible for the Government to appear in any way to secure favorable action, by doubtful methods.

Owing to the unreasonable restriction in Congress, at present, against incurring any expenses through investigating committees, or what are called "junketing committees," the Senate made no provision for the personal visitation of these Islands, by a committee of its own. It is one of the curious incidents in Congressional history, that when a proposition is made, which is seriously claimed by many statesmen, to "involve a new departure from the old and traditional policy of the American people," and besides, some serious questions of fact are raised, Congress does not appropriate a few thousand dollars, in order that a

full personal examination may be made. On the other hand, it will vote \$50,000 to build an interior post office, or dredge a creek, which can hardly be located on the map. It is not opposition to annexation which does all this, but a sudden, distressing spirit of economy.

The meanest feature in the publication in a local paper, of a statement, without instant contradiction, that Mr. Thurston had made the offer set forth, to an American Senator on behalf of this Government, is that it is a gross insult to Mr. Thurston's intelligence and sagacity. He is falsely charged with offenses enough already by our enemies. To state, substantially, that he has snatched the Government, is a heavy blow on the head of one who anxiously carries many burdens for the cause.

A STRANGE ERROR.

It is generally believed that the process of making laws is very solemn, elaborate, and attended with something like funeral ceremonies. We once believed that Legislators were specially prepared clothes, never permitted jokes in their presence, read the Bible constantly in order to keep Satan from tempting them, and created around themselves an environment of lofty motives. While all this is true in the case of many Legislators, it is not generally true, as any one may know by reading Moorfield Story's book on "A Year's Legislation" in the United States. From this, one would infer that in some States, the people preferred to send their "freaks" to the Legislatures instead of their wise men. In many instances the proceedings of a boy's debating society would not suffer in comparison with some of these Legislative bodies.

Even in the American Senate, singular carelessness prevails, owing to the haste with which laws are passed. In the new tariff bill, a clause was inserted, while it was before the conference committee, that put a discriminating duty on all foreign goods coming through Canada into the States. It was a deadly strike at the Canadian-Pacific railroad. The subject was not debated in either branch of Congress, and the clause would not have been admitted if all the members of the conference committee had noticed it. But the law is now signed, and the discriminating duty must be paid. Senator Chandler apologizes to his constituents for permitting the clause to be slipped in, without his knowledge. He feels badly about it, and says, "I hope to be forgiven by my constituents, but I shall never forgive myself."

In the same conference committee, by the omission of three or four words, the meaning and intent of the law was entirely changed. This was done without the knowledge of the members of the committee generally. But it laid a discriminating duty on goods imported in European vessels, an act which Congress has steadily refused to do heretofore. So seventy millions of people solemnly enact a law which they did not really desire. It is said that grave consequences are involved. But the importance and wisdom of these laws is not our point. It is to show that legislation on most important matters is carelessly done under the conditions of high pressure, which exist in America. If the same mistakes were made in a boy's debating society, the principal of the school would interview, with the usual appliances, the boys who made the mistake.

The N. Y. Sun says that the clause so quietly put into the tariff bill, discriminating against the Canadian-Pacific railroad, ought to be there, and is excellent legislation. This view of the case has a very practical ring in it. But it is an argument really for abolishing Legislatures, and substituting in their places, the management of a

few men. No doubt the few men would make better laws, but it is an abandonment of the very rugged road of Democracy.

AN AMERICAN COMMENT.

The Oregonian (Portland) reviews the statement made in the Gazette, that there are less than 2,700 registered voters in this Republic. It makes a statement, however, which without explanation, is misleading, when it says that there are 72,000 males in the Islands. This is true, but it is an important fact, from a political standpoint that out of this number 36,371 are Asiatics, and cannot vote. Deducting these, the difference between the number of registered voters and the number of those capable of registration is much less than might be inferred from the Oregonian's statement.

The Oregonian makes this comment on the situation:

As the Honolulu papers are designed primarily for the eye of the Hawaiian residents, who know many things unknown in this country, and not desired on the whole to be known here, the effort to ascertain the exact situation from them is not always successful. The Gazette declines to discuss the causes that prevent native registration, but thinks it "safe to say the natives will not register until the question of annexation is settled." From which the natural inference is that the native Hawaiians still cling to hope of restoration of the native monarchy, and will not aid the Dole government or its aspirations by adding to the evidence of civic activity. As to the neglect of the Portuguese, we are also left in the dark and to similar inference. As natives of another nation, they are not doing anything to further the acquisition of the Islands by the United States.

It is just because the local government is unable to cope finally with its problems that our need of stepping in becomes apparent. We are not going after Hawaii so much on her account as on our own, just as we withstood England in Venezuela in self-defense, and not from philanthropic motives. Yet the use of the incident by opponents of annexation may as well be anticipated. It will bristle in this winter's congressional debates.

The comments of the Oregonian do not indicate its opinion on the subject of annexation, excepting as it states that "we (the Americans) are not going after Hawaii so much on her account, as on our own."

The Advertiser believes that the better plan is to state our own case, in all of its bearings, so simply and clearly that we all be given credit for honesty, and also for intelligence. And this is also absolutely true, that no "partisan" statement, or "partisan" newspaper convinces an opponent.

We have, officially furnished in the census report, a part of our account with civilization. We should furnish the rest and the best part of the case.

THE NAVY "LINE" AND "STAFF."

Prof. Ira M. Hollis of Harvard University, formerly a well known engineer in the American navy, is the author of a valuable paper in the September Atlantic, on the subject of the strained relations between the line, and the engineer officers of the navy. It is interesting to us, because the American war ships and officers are better known by our people, than by ninety per cent. of the Americans people.

Prof. Hollis states the remarkable growth of the navy. He says that the battleship Massachusetts could alone destroy the whole American navy as it existed at the close of the civil war.

This growth has developed painful, and even extraordinary relations between the officers of the line and staff, "the navy discontent is only a part of a great national problem, an indication of the readjustment of men to grapple with new forces." Our war ships, he says, are built largely on theory. The navy battle between the Chinese and Japanese was a great victory in fleet fighting, but it only taught that wood work, and inflammable material must not be used in construction. The development of gunnery, and

the sole use of steam as a motive power has changed all fighting conditions.

The struggle between the line and the staff has been going on for thirty years with great bitterness, he says, and will seriously effect the fighting efficiency of the ships. It is a pen-up crater. The point in issue is the refusal of the line to permit engineer officers to have any share in the fighting of the ship, or to stand in the same line of promotion; "the officers are all graduates of the same school; yet if an accident happens to a deck officer, an engineer cannot take his place, whatever be the emergency; on the other hand if an engineer is disabled, a deck officer would be entirely at loss what to do in his place." Prof. Hollis believes that all of the officers should be trained alike, so that in an emergency, they may become "convertible terms," and this has been strongly recommended by the Board of Visitors.

We state the controversy, but do not discuss it. Congress will finally settle it. The strange feature of it is, that it should remain a burning question for so many years. But it would not be difficult to explain this.

In our own navy, consisting of the Lehua, the Bonnie Dundee, the Hawaii, and other cruisers, no such question has arisen. In the case of the Kaimiloa, on her voyage to Samoa, the fellowship arising from the constant "splicing of the main brace," avoided such delicate questions, and the line and the staff "leaned" on each other entirely during that memorable cruise.

Prof. Hollis criticises the failure of practical training at Annapolis; "the line is not properly instructed in the details of the ships, and pick up what they can about boats, etc., after they are put on sailless vessels."

A young expert in the sailing of canoes and boats on the Chesapeake Bay, said to us, last June, in Annapolis, "it is very queer that these cadets are not trained in the sailing of boats in a gale of wind, or on a lee shore, or in a squall. The darkies on the Bay are better sailors."

However, after annexation, the naval cadets from Hawaii, may set the example of sailing a boat through the breakers, and landing a force of men.

THE AGRICULTURAL STATION.

Any one who reads the evidence taken before the Royal Commission in Demerara on the industrial depression, and the distress of the sugar planters, sees the peril of hanging the prosperity of a nation, or even a small community, by a single cord. Only a few years ago, the sugar cane produced three-fourths of the sugar consumed in the Western markets. Now, out of seven millions of tons of sugar consumed, the beet supplies four millions. There are in these Islands several small strings of prosperity, rice (in the hands of the Chinese), and coffee (in a promising experimental stage), but it is on the one sugar cord, that our prosperity hangs. Everybody knows this, and the peril we are in. Everyone admits that we are drifting into the commercial rapids, but the community is somewhat like the Indian who, when he found himself in the rapids, took in his paddle, folded his arms and took his chances of going over.

Even in America the cry for diversified industries is so great that Agricultural Stations and Farmer's Institutes have been established in every State and Territory. The farmers need light and knowledge. Individual experiments, under unfavorable circumstances, teach nothing. One station well equipped can do better work than five hundred farmers, ignorant of the best methods of experimenting. When the farmers of California rushed into orange raising, some years ago, they were greenhorns at the busi-

ness, and made two blunders. First, they never studied the orange markets in the East. Second, they planted seedlings. The result is, the loss of a vast amount of capital, a frightful amount of suffering and poverty. An Agricultural Station well managed, if established in time, would have saved all of this misery. The "seedlings" are now abandoned in California, because the farmers know something. The cultivation of the olive and the grape has been carried on the same hazardous way. Now the Experimental Stations are protecting the farmers, and avoiding blunders.

There is an appropriation for an Agricultural Station here, but Minister Damon will not hand over any money for it. We presume he has a reason for it, which must satisfy his mind and the minds of his colleagues. Perhaps he knows, that in the event of annexation, the Federal Government will establish a station here. Perhaps he does not take any stock in stations of this kind. We hope he does.

Many years ago, we knew an entomologist in the East, who lived in poverty and usually borrowed money with which to pay his rent. He called on us, one day, and asked for a small loan. In the conversation, we said: "A new bug has just been found in Hawaii." "What kind? what kind?" he asked. We gave the name. "I must have one," he said. "But it will cost money to get one," we replied. "Oh, I'll find the money for that, you bet." If some one could touch Brother Damon just on the right horticultural spot, if he has one, he will find the money for the station.

When some one writes to us, asking about the resources of the Islands, in the way of tropical productions, it is most depressing to send back a glowing account of "what we can do," and close by saying: "however, we import grapes, apples, peaches, pears, limes, oranges, lemons, onions and potatoes from San Francisco," because our people have not taken enough interest in the matter. An agricultural station would, if properly conducted, give every immigrant the exact information he needed on the practical cultivation of vegetables and fruits.

Would a week of absolute fasting and prayer move the Government, during which the Government was made to fast, and the other part was done by the people?

SOME AMERICAN HISTORY.

As Senator Morgan is investigating these Islands, we have the right, on the other hand, to investigate Alabama (the interpretation of which is "Here we rest"). In the history of that State there were several interesting events, which the school children should be informed of, and which should interest the older people.

The lower part of Alabama at the close of the Revolutionary War, was a part of West Florida, which extended from the Appalachicola to the Mississippi river. The treaties, at the close of the war, ceded this land to Spain. But England made a secret treaty with the United States by which she agreed to claim only a small part of this territory belonged to Spain. The Spaniards claimed a large part of Alabama, and on the discovery of this secret treaty, threatened to do all sorts of terrible things about it. As Spain owned the lower Mississippi up to Natchez, she threatened to prevent the Americans from using the river at all, below that point. The Boston and New York merchants did not care at all whether the Western traders could or could not go down the river. (It is an illustration of the little interest one community takes in another, though of the very same race). These Eastern merchants wanted a commercial treaty at

once with Spain, and while the corn and pork of the Western traders was being confiscated by the Spaniards, they had no sympathy for them. The people of Kentucky, however, threatened to secede from the Confederation (the United States were not in existence then), if the Northeastern States did not stand by them, and the Northeastern States said they would secede, too, if the Western people did not consent to the closing of the Mississippi river for twenty-five years, so that they could have a treaty with Spain, and make some money out of it. Each section looked only at its own interests, and the patriots of the Revolution lost their tempers.

Washington watched the matter with great interest and anxiety. The treaty which New England desired to have with Spain was delayed for a while. The State of Alabama was carved out of Georgia. Spain finally ceded Florida, and Alabama got to the sea at Mobile. The quarrels over the affair set all men of thinking, and this, with other disputes, brought about the convention which created the present wonderful Constitution.

Some of the natives have requested Senator Morgan to address them on next Thursday night. It is purely an affair of the natives. It is not the purpose of the Senator to advise them to aid, or consent to annexation, but simply to tell them what the condition, or situation of the natives will be, should annexation take place. Words from the Senator on this point, should be of the highest value to them, at a time when their own ignorant friends are intentionally misrepresenting the nature of their relations to the United States, in the event of annexation.

A Government may, like an individual, be too conscientious. Lord Houghton used to tell the following anecdote: An English gentleman, caught in Paris, during the terrible days of the Revolution of 1793, obtained from one of the Revolutionary leaders a pass which permitted him to leave Paris. An English lady, the authoress of one of the most devotional hymns in the English language, was terrified at the confusion and bloodshed in the city. She asked the English gentleman to take her out of the place on his pass as a member of his family. "What shall I call you?" he asked. "Call me your wife till the stage-coach reaches Boulogne," she replied. "Madame," he said, "in these awful times I must be above suspicion." She remained in Paris.

Reception on Duguay-Trouin.

Commodore Fort and the officers of the French cruiser Duguay-Trouin will give a reception and dance aboard ship from 3 to 6 Wednesday, September 29th. Boats will be at the landing to take off the guests.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come as quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

Sweet

And refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

Refreshing

"I was generally run down last spring, appetite was poor and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me right up, gave good appetite and I was soon able to get a good night's rest." G. F. WHITNEY, Merchant, Yeomans St., Ionia, Michigan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills, cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

HILO HOSPITAL

Rules and Regulations for Government.

Incurables May Not be Admitted for Treatment.—Hawaiians Admitted Free.

The following rules relating to the government of the Hilo hospital were called upon at the meeting of the Board of Health on Thursday afternoon and adopted:

1. The government of the hospital shall be under a Board of Managers appointed by the Board of Health, to whom they shall be responsible and by whom they may be removed at any time. All acts of the Board of Managers shall be subject to approval by the Board of Health.

2. The Board of Manager shall consist of the attending physician, the superintendent and the business agent.

3. The attending physician who shall also be the medical superintendent shall be appointed by the Board of Health from among the physicians living in the district. He shall have full supervision of the medical department of the hospital; shall decide all questions relating to the medical or surgical treatment of patients; shall examine all patients applying for admission to the hospital and shall decide whether they are proper hospital cases from a medical standpoint. He shall discharge all patients when they are fit to leave the hospital; shall order and have charge of all drugs and instruments belonging to the hospital, and shall superintend all such other matters concerning the hospital as require the supervision of a physician. As attending physician and medical superintendent he shall be directly responsible to the Board of Health.

The attending physician shall constitute one of the Board of Managers and as such shall have a voice in all matters appertaining to the management of the hospital.

4. The superintendent shall be appointed by the Board of Health and shall reside at the hospital. He shall have full control of the hospital in all matters not pertaining directly to the medical treatment of patients or otherwise conflicting with the duties of the attending physician and shall have charge of the books and accounts of the hospital; shall order and have charge of all supplies of every kind except the medical supplies; shall have supervision of the nurses; shall engage and discharge and otherwise have full supervision of all employees of the hospital except the matron, nurses or such other employees as may be employed directly by the Board of Health. The superintendent shall constitute one of the Board of Managers and as such shall have a voice in all matters appertaining to the management of the hospital.

5. The Business Agent shall be appointed by the Board of Health and shall reside in the district. He shall assist the superintendent in all business matters relating to the hospital when requested to do so by the superintendent or attending physician. He shall have access to the books and accounts of the hospital.

The Business Agent shall constitute one of the Board of Managers and as such shall have a voice in all matters appertaining to the management of the hospital.

DUTIES OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

6. The attending physician shall be appointed by the Board of Health and shall live in the district, within easy distance of the hospital. He shall attend the hospital, at least, once every day, visiting every patient assigned to his care. He shall cause complete clinical notes to be kept of all cases treated in the hospital, such notes to be filed away in methodical order for reference. Upon his first visit after the arrival of any new patient he shall carefully examine such patient, recording the results of his examination in the clinical record of the case. He shall furthermore hold himself in readiness to respond promptly to any emergency call from the hospital. In all serious operations and in all other cases where he considers consultation necessary, he shall, if considered practicable, call in consultation some other physician, giving preference to the physicians composing the Honorary Staff. It shall also be the duty of the attending physician to have supervision over the sanitary condition of the hospital and its surroundings. The attending physician shall prepare and forward to the Board of Health a medical report at the end of each quarter.

7. The superintendent shall assume charge of all property belonging to the hospital and shall be responsible to the Board of Health for the same. He shall take charge of all moneys, purchase all supplies, collect, or cause

such other acts belonging to the duties of the book-keeper and purveyor as may be necessary, keeping a faithful account of the same and rendering monthly reports to the secretary of the Board of Health.

HONORARY STAFF.

8. An Honorary Staff of physicians may be formed, which any physician resident in the district and deemed to practice by the Hawaiian Government, may join, upon the approval of the Board of Health, and may be removed from such staff by the Board.

9. It shall be the privilege of all physicians on the Honorary Staff during the regular hospital hours, and it shall be their duty without charge to respond to all calls made upon them for consultation in important cases.

10. The privilege shall be granted to any physician on the Honorary Staff to place not more than one private patient in the hospital at any one time, who shall be subject to the rules of the institution, and the physician may be retained in charge of the case if so desired.

RULES CONCERNING PATIENTS.

11. The ward shall be free to indigent Hawaiians.

12. Foreign patients occupying beds in the wards shall be charged \$1 per day each.

13. All patients occupying private rooms shall be charged \$2.50 per day each.

14. Special arrangements may be made in the case of the employees of plantations for whose bills the plantations are responsible.

15. Patients coming to the hospital, especially for surgical operations, may be charged not to exceed \$100 for the operation. In the discretion of the attending physician, such fee to go to the hospital. Provided, however, that the Board of Managers may in any special case remit such charge.

16. Patients brought to the hospital for medical treatment only, and not especially for surgical operation, but upon whom it shall become necessary to operate, shall not be charged for such operations.

17. Patients suffering from acute contagious affections or from incurable diseases, will not be admitted to the wards.

18. Pay patients on entering the hospital must deposit with the superintendent a sum sufficient to pay for from two weeks to one month in advance, according to the nature of the sickness, or present a written guarantee for the same, signed by some responsible person. Printed forms for the purpose will be furnished by the hospital.

By order of the Board of Health.
CHAS. WILCOX,
Secretary.
Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 22, 1897.

WHAT ABOUT THIS?

Japanese Will Embark as Coffee Growers.

A rumor is current among the Japanese that in the event of annexation their contracts with the Hawaiian Government, and by them assigned to the various sugar plantations, will be null and void, and they will be at liberty to go "whither they listeth."

In connection with this rumor it is also stated that a majority of the laborers who will remain in the country will embark in the coffee business on Hawaii. The success which has attended the Japanese who landed land from Mr. Kinney in the Oloa District has encouraged other Japanese to join in. There are large tracts of land suitable for coffee far back from the road in the Oloa District, and it is to this place the Japanese will go. The land is overgrown with tree ferns, which, when decayed, will make an excellent fertilizer.

There may be opposition on the part of the people of Hilo to any large number of Asiatics settling in the vicinity. They realize the benefits to Hilo if the coffee business is a success, but they prefer to have a white population than to have the sides of the hills covered with Asiatics and the business conducted by Chinese in Hilo increased. Just now Hilo is on the boom, and the residents invite immigration. They want the town to be occupied by families disposed to build attractive homes, rather than shacks.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

Comus Men Defeat Honolulu Cricketers.

The final cricket match between H. R. M. S. Comus and the Honolulu C. C. was played at Makiki on Saturday last and resulted in a close victory for the naval men, who scored 49 runs as against 44 made by the home team.

Among notable features of the game were firstly, that it seemed to be more of a bowlers than a batters day, for although some of the wielders of the willow offered pretty stubborn resistance, they failed to advance the figures materially; secondly, that there was a decided improvement in the fielding of some of the Honoluluites and thirdly, that if the latter's wicketkeeper had been in better form, the outcome might have been different.

A goodly number of spectators followed the charging fortunes of the game with evident interest. Light refreshments were served in abundance, thanks to Mrs. T. Rain Walker, the kindly hostess

of the day. After the conclusion of the regular game, the home batsmen again tried their skill and when stumps were drawn, A. St. M. Mackintosh, Aeneas Mackintosh, T. Lishman and H. Vincent had made 4, 23, 12 and 11 runs respectively, the last named being "not out."

Below is the scorer's report:
HONOLULU CRICKET CLUB.

A. St. M. Mackintosh, 1 b. w. Luard,	2
Aeneas Mackintosh, b. Carrington,	6
T. Lishman, b. Luard,	12
A. Wansey, b. Luard,	4
H. Vincent, b. Luard,	11
A. M. Hewett, b. Kean,	2
W. J. Kane, b. Kean,	0
D. W. James, not out,	0
D. Shanks, b. Carrington,	6
A. R. Hatfield, b. Luard,	1
W. L. Stanley, b. Luard,	1
Leg byes	2
Total	41

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Name	Balls	Runs	Mens.	Wkts.	Av.
Luard	62	19	4	6	2.2
Carrington	45	18	2	2	9
Kean	15	4	0	2	2
Total	122	41	6	10	4.1

H. R. M. S. COMUS.

Lieut. Luard, 1 b. w. Hatfield,	3
E. C. Fellowes, b. Mackintosh,	1
A. Wright, c. Hewett, b. Mackintosh,	4
R. C. Buckhouse, c. and b. Wansey,	16
Baillie-Hamilton, b. Mackintosh,	2
J. W. Carrington, b. Hatfield,	7
S. Kean, c. Hewett, b. Wansey,	4
J. White, b. Wansey,	5
E. Holloway, b. Hatfield,	0
H. Stubbs, c. A. R. Mackintosh, b. Wansey,	3
H. Seymour, b. Wansey,	0
J. T. McHardy, not out,	1
Byes	2
Leg byes	1
Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Name	Balls	Runs	Mens.	Wkts.	Av.
Hatfield	80	16	7	2	5.3
Mackintosh	40	18	2	3	6
Wansey	40	12	4	5	2.4
Total	160	46	13	11	4.2

Y. P. S. C. E.

Delegates From Hawaii Relate Their Experiences.

The delegates from Hawaii to the Y. P. S. C. E. Convention in San Francisco met in Kawaiaha Church last night to relate, for the benefit of those interested in the work of the society, their experiences while in the city. The church was filled with people, the majority being young natives.

In front of the pulpit was a large Hawaiian flag. The remainder of the church was appropriately decorated. The young ladies and gentlemen who represented Hawaii so well arose in their turns and told of some particular things that were brought forcibly home to their minds. At the close of the meeting the Kawaiaha girls sang two songs. The meeting was a very interesting one and pleased all who attended.

Homing Pigeon Association.

Secretary W. C. Weedon of the Homing Pigeon Association forwarded an order on the Doric for 18 pairs more birds. Fifteen pairs of these are from stock that have been accustomed to marine flying, and have been bred especially for the Honolulu association; the other three pairs are to be old birds. In addition, Mr. Weedon is to receive a mate for his English trained male bird "Albion." These are all expected by the next trip of the Australia, and will give the home society 32 birds for the foundation of their breeding loft and training birds. The young birds will be let out of loft about three weeks after their arrival, and their handling and training will be commenced immediately after their acquaintance with their new surroundings.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Scriven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Among the arrivals from Maui ports on the Claudine yesterday were the following: Mrs. S. Dowsett, J. K. Smyth, J. H. Wodehouse, Jr., D. Conway, George Campbell, George Robinson and A. Haneberg.

NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.
IS THE
Greatest Mail Order House in the World.
MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,
111 to 120 Michigan Ave.
WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE
GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE.
Containing 648 pages (16 by 22 inches), 14 full illustrations, and twenty special full-page advertisements, devoted to the comprehensive lines of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, viz. FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WARDROBES AND CLOSET CASES, REFRIGERATORS, SEWING MACHINES, ORGANS, PIANOS, BOOKS, TOYS, GAMES, CIGARETTES, CIGARS, SCOTCH WHISKY, CLARET, RUM, BRANDY, COGNAC, VERY GOOD WINE, FINEST FISH, AND BAKED MEATS.
Any one or all of these commodities will be sent postpaid upon application to dealers in foreign lands, including "Grand Bank for Foreign Buyers." Send in your request, indicate your desires, and we will send you a copy of our General Catalogue for filling orders especially at minimum prices.
Kindly Enclosed to Registered or Money Refunded.
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111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Mumand and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Office

Desks

Latest patterns from the best makers in the United States, flat or roll top in polished oak and other hard woods.

No other dealer has the same assortment.

These goods came on the barkentine W. G. Irwin on Friday.

Handsome furniture for parlor or bedroom

received by the same vessel and offered at exceedingly low prices.

We have chairs and tables of good quality, to hire for balls, parties or entertainments.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

New Goods

—FOR—

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12.

New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete with out Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-price engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Engineers, Car. Port and Alter Str.

Hollister & Co.

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Wholesale and Retail Grocer

812 KING ST. TEL. 119

Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied at Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer, delivery from the other islands is thrice a week.

Brushes

That Are Brushes

We have just received the largest importation of fine HAIR, TOOTH, LATHER and CLOTHES BRUSHES ever brought to this country.

For the past century the finest bristle brushes have been made in France, and today France turns out more first-class brushes than all other countries together.

Come Today

The complaint about Tooth Brushes loosening their bristles is a daily occurrence, and we have striven to overcome that by purchasing a grade of brushes that will not wilt and soften. We feel quite confident that we have obtained a line of Brushes that will give entire satisfaction.

and Examine

When a customer learns that the dealer is anxious to give value for value, and that his interests are at all times considered in purchasing an article, he has thought wisely; and why not go one step further and allow your dealer to advise you as to quality and choice? By doing so with us, your confidence will not be betrayed.

Our Stock

Standard goods in any line always command a good price. Dupont's Brushes are Standard, and in price are as low as many goods much inferior in quality.

In quality and cheapness, we have no hesitancy in saying that our goods will suit you.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

SEPT. 24, 1897.

Is the title given the latest and most satisfactory garden hose manufactured—a hose that can be used without fear of damage through being dragged upon the ground—and so flexible that no "kinks" can ever form in it, cracking the rubber and producing those annoying leaks always found in the ordinary hose.

Red Velvet is a corrugated hose, manufactured from the finest quality of rubber only, and is exceptionally strong.

We carry this quality in 3-4 inch size and the price is no more than that of an ordinary 3-ply hose.

We have also in stock

Plain Rubber Hose and Suction

Steam Hose

in various sizes.

Call and inspect at the

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT ST.

MAUI POLITICS DURING 60 YEARS

Great Interest in Coming Queen Victoria's Reign Election.

Three Hours' Tug-of-War Results in a Draw—Polo Teams Organizing.

MAUI, Sept. 25.—There is great interest in politics on the island at present. It is feared that unless each district polls its full strength for its candidate he may be defeated by the triple-voting method. It is reported that Hama intends to vote only for Kaula, Lahaina for Kahanaloa, Wailuku for its independent candidate, Kopekai, while it has been understood that Makawao would vote for the three party nominees. If the foregoing is true, then by rough calculation Kaula would receive 360 votes 318 from Hama and 42 from Makawao, Kahanaloa 224 (180 from Lahaina and 44 from Makawao), Kopekai 180 (Wailuku's entire vote), and Pogue 42 though he is backed by the district possessing the largest number of registered voters. While on the other hand if Makawao adopts the cumulative ballot scheme, then Kopekai would receive about 180 votes, Kahanaloa 180, Kaula 318 and Pogue 396. It is rumored that Wailuku people are most confident of Judge Kopekai's election.

During the 20th, Port Surveyor Zumwalt of Kahului, found a large quantity of opium, 109 tins, on the schooner Albert Myer. The contraband article was discovered in a secret compartment of the captain's stateroom. At the trial in Wailuku, on the 23d, the Chinese cook of the vessel, Yclept "Johnson," swore that he was the guilty party, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

A week or more ago Enoch Johnson, Esq., of Honolulu, secretary of the "Aloha Aina Society," was in Wailuku and set in circulation petitions against annexation.

There was a tug-of-war recently in the Wailuku skating rink; and seven native longshoremen of Kahului pulled against an equal number of sturdy Hawaiians of Waihee. After three hours of steady pulling, from 8 to 11 p. m., neither side had won and the contest was declared a draw. The rink was arranged with a platform with cleats. A large audience was present. An admission of 25 cents was charged.

Today some gentlemen of Makawao interested in polo will play a game and organize a permanent club.

Young Hee of Wailuku will have on the 27th for a visit to China.

Hay Wodehouse of Honolulu is a guest of Louis von Tempisky of Puunamalei, Makawao.

Miss Schweitzer of La Crosse, Wis., will take charge of the private school at Haiku next week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Taylor of Hamakua are being congratulated upon the advent of a baby girl, born during the 21st.

"Billie" Nawai has charge of the Wailuku railroad station.

It is stated that A. Enos and Co. will soon lay down about 7 miles of pipe for the purpose of bringing water from a spring some distance above the Kaupakalua school house to their Makawao pasture.

During Wednesday, the 22d, the brig Lurline, McLeod master, was towed to sea by the steamer Claudine. She took cargo enough of sugar, molasses and bones to serve as ballast. Her passenger list was Mrs. Sanborn of Spreckelsville, Mr. Rowland formerly station-agent at Wailuku, and Miss Ritchie.

During Friday, the 24th, the schooner Albert Myer, Marshal master, sailed for San Francisco with a cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar.

The weather is generally pleasant with usual tradewinds and local showers.

"My boy came from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Myer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Catholics are not employed as teachers in Youngstown (O.) public schools.

Some of the interesting events and the progress in England.

The New York Tribune discusses its readers of the impression that Queen Victoria has her descent from German ancestors as follows: Queen Victoria is directly descended from King William the Conqueror, not always through the direct male line. It is true, but sometimes through the female line. The male line of William the Conqueror became extinct in the second generation, and his son Henry I was succeeded by his daughter Matilda, married to the French Count of Blois, and on his death the crown descended to Henry II, son of Matilda, who was the only daughter of King Henry I. Matilda had married as her first husband Emperor Henry V of Germany, to whom, however, she bore no children. Her second husband was Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, who became father of King Henry II, and thus brought that blood into the reigning house of England. From this time on the crown descended in a direct line from father to son, from father to grandson, or from older brother to younger brother, always in the direct male line, until the deposition and death of King Richard II in the year 1400, when Henry IV, his cousin, succeeded to the throne.

Henry IV was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and fourth son of King Edward III, and it was on that account Henry IV, Henry V and Henry VI were known as the Lancaster Kings of England. King Henry VI's only son was murdered after being taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, and thereupon the throne devolved upon his kinsman, King Edward IV. The latter was a great-grandson of Edmund, Duke of York, one of the younger sons of King Edward III. On Edward's death he was succeeded by his young son, Edward V, who along with his younger brother, was murdered in the Tower of London by his father's brother, Richard the Hunchback, who thereupon took possession of the throne. King Richard falling in battle without leaving any issue was succeeded by King Henry VII, who fortified his own claims to the throne by wedding the eldest daughter and heiress of King Edward IV.

King Henry VII, however, had rights of his own to the throne, independently of his wife, being descended from John of Gaunt, the fourth son of King Edward III. True, King Henry VII's great-grandfather, son of John of Gaunt, had had the misfortune to be born out of wedlock several years prior to the marriage of his father and mother. But this little stain upon his escutcheon was set right by a patent of legitimacy ratified by act of Parliament and confirmed by the Pope. King Henry's mother, Margaret, was the granddaughter of the elder of the two legitimized, and she married Edmund Tudor, who thus became the father of King Henry VII, and brought what was known as the Tudor strain of blood into the reigning house of England.

King Henry VII was followed by his son, King Henry VIII, and the latter in turn was succeeded, first of all by his son King Edward VI, then by "Bloody Mary," and thereafter by Queen Elizabeth, who died unmarried. The male Tudor line having thus become extinct, the crown descended to the heirs of King Henry VII's daughter Margaret, who had married King James IV of Scotland, Queen Margaret of Scotland became the grandmother of Mary Queen of Scots, and was consequently great grandmother of the later's son, King James VI of Scotland, who, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, succeeded to the throne of England under the title of James I, the crowns of England and Scotland being for the first time united. King James, who was the first of the Stuart line on the throne of England, was followed by his son Charles, who lost his head on the scaffold, and after the death of Oliver Cromwell, who governed England, Scotland and Ireland as a republic, the son of Charles I became King, being followed at his death by his brother James. James, on being deposed, was succeeded first by his daughter of Mary, who was married to William of Orange, and secondly by his daughter Anne, who died without leaving any surviving issue. King James had a son, who, however, at the time of his deposition of his father, was debarred from succession to the throne in consequence of his profession of the Catholic religion, and his two sons in turn, who were known as the "Young Pretender" and as Cardinal of York, were excluded from the succession on analogous grounds, both of them dying without legitimate issue.

According to lineage and legitimate descent the crown should have devolved upon the descendants of Henrietta Stuart, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of King Charles I. But, owing to their being members of the Catholic Church, they were excluded from succession to the throne by what is known as the Act of Settlement. The descendants of this daughter of the headless King Charles I are today represented by Marie Theresa of Modena, Archduchess of Austria, and wife of Louis, Prince of Bavaria, heir presumptive to the throne of Bavaria.

Owing to this exclusion, the crown of Great Britain fell to a more remote offshoot of the Stuart dynasty, namely, the Protestant descendants of Elizabeth, sister of King Charles I, who married the King of Bohemia. This King of Bohemia had a daughter by his union with Elizabeth Stuart, who bore the name of Sophia, and who married Ernest, Elector of Hanover, becoming the mother of George, who succeeded to the crown of England under the title of George I, and likewise to his father's throne of Hanover. King George was succeeded by his son, George II, and the latter by his grandson, King George III. The two elder sons of the latter, George IV and William IV, having

died without leaving any legitimate issue, the crown of England, of Scotland and of Ireland devolved upon the only daughter of George III's fourth son, the Duke of Kent, the daughter being Queen Victoria. Coming to the evidence in support of the fact that which holds the succession of women to the throne, Victoria was unable to succeed to the German possessions of her uncle and grandfather, which accordingly fell to her father's youngest brother, the Duke of Cumberland. Hanover was acquired and absorbed by Prussia in 1866.

From this it will be seen that Queen Victoria, if not through the male, at any rate through the female line, is a direct descendant of William the Conqueror, and that she has in her veins some of the blood of the Tudors, the Plantagenets, the Yorks, the Lancasters and the Stuarts.

PANAMA CANAL AGAIN.

German Diplomat Says British Capitalists Are After It.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The World's Washington correspondent writes: Interest in the Colon dispatch regarding the Panama canal has been revived by additional intelligence which reached Washington today. A German diplomat has received from a confidential source stationed in Paris that a British company is negotiating for the purchase of the canal. The sale, according to this diplomat, is the result of numerous conferences held in Europe during the past winter, when the United States Government was urging the completion of the Nicaraguan canal. The powers of Europe, notably England, France and Germany, viewed with alarm the tremendous prestige of the United States as the supporter of the Nicaraguan project, and they agreed to unite against the common danger, allowing that nation which was most concerned to become for a time the proprietor of the Panama canal. England, logically, was the nation to be selected.

The whole scheme is similar to the one by which England gained control of the Suez canal, except that in this case the powers concede her right, which before she was obliged to steal. Maurice Truhet, Charge d'Affaires at the French Embassy, maintains great reticence in discussing the Panama affair. He emphatically asserts that he has received no official notification of such a transfer. Nevertheless, it is believed by other diplomats that there is yet much to be learned regarding the Panama canal, and it is known that the State Department is quietly investigating at Colon and in the capitals of Europe.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alternative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a specific. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skillfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

Ayer's Pills CURE BILIOUSNESS

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Tumors, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 50, and in cases containing six times the quantity. Its use is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS: THE LANCET AND MEDICAL GAZETTE, DUBLIN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Beware of cheap imitations or adulterations.



Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. PUTTER DREW AND CREW, CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A. Send to MESSRS. NEWBERRY for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 48 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR THE MURRELES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO., CENTRIFUGALS and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD., Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS, General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER, Disintegrators.

For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIUM FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Vapo-Cresolene

WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Authorized Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Assets, £1,000,000.

Life and Accident Insurance.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Wilmington Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to issue policies against fire in Stone and Brick Buildings and in Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gen. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,500,000
Total reichsmarks 107,500,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

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WILHELM OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

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INSURANCE

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AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

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Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

MR. CASTLE TO GO

Accepted Appointment as Secretary to Legation.

Will Leave for Washington Early in November—His Relations With Minister Cooper.

James R. Castle, late Collector-General of Customs, has sent the Government his acceptance of the appointment as Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington. He will leave for his post of duty in November.

Mr. Castle resigned his position as Collector-General, a position of high honor, not as an extraordinary foreign correspondent has put it, because he wished to work in a political way against Minister Cooper. On the contrary, the relations between them are and have been most cordial. When the announcement was made of Mr. Castle's appointment to the Washington post the gossip boomed themselves at once and reported that it was Minister Cooper's desire to have him out of the road. That was another campaign, he said.

Before Mr. Castle left Washington, and at a time when a successor to the late Frank Hastings was being considered, Minister Hatt sent for him and asked him to accept the place, knowing that he intended resigning from the Customs Service. He refrained from giving an answer at the time, and finally dismissed it from his mind, until President Dole asked him 15 days ago to accept the place. It was offered him because of his knowledge of things Hawaiian and because he is a staunch advocate of annexation and because his property interests in the islands will give weight to the opinions he may express to the public men in Washington.

The men who have been manufacturing reasons for Mr. Castle's resignation from one department and appointment to a position in another will have to find something besides an alleged disagreement with Mr. Cooper. Their relations are most cordial.

James R. Castle was born here, and is the second son of one of the oldest missionary families on the islands. His brother, William R. Castle, is an attorney, and for a time during 1895 was Hawaiian Minister at Washington. Another brother, Henry N., who died a few years ago, was the editor of this paper. James R. Castle was at one time interested in the firm of Castle & Cooke, established by his father, but withdrew about 12 years ago and went into business in the States, but remained only a few years. He has always taken an interest in politics in the islands, but his first active part was in 1893, when the monarchy was overthrown. When a vacancy occurred in the Customs House he was appointed Collector-General, a position which he held until the first of the present month. He has contributed largely to the annexation fund and has made two extended visits to Washington in the interest of the cause.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Irmgard may be expected at any moment now.

Aorangi from Vancouver and Victoria, due today.

U. S. S. Bennington left on a target practice cruise yesterday.

The S. C. Allen will not take a full load of sugar to San Francisco.

The schooner Spokane sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu September 18th.

The British bark Woolahra arrived in Eureka from Honolulu September 18th.

The schooner Mary Dodge arrived in Port Townsend from Hilo September 19th.

The Hawaiian bark Santiago sailed from San Francisco for Kahului September 19th.

The schooner Jennie Wand sailed from San Francisco for Kahului September 16th.

American-built steamships now hold the speed record between New York and Southampton.

Arrivals at San Francisco: September 16, Sch. Lizzie Vance, from Hilo. September 18, U. S. S. Marion, 24 days from Honolulu, sch. H. C. Wright, 21 days from Kahului.

The ship Kentworth has completed the trip from New York to San Francisco, via Honolulu, and return, in nine months. This is a remarkable record—San Francisco Examiner.

The C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hay commander, arrived in port early yesterday morning, after a very pleasant trip from Vancouver and Victoria. She was to leave for the Colonies at 3 p. m., but an accident occurred and she was delayed until nearly 6.

The British bark Koschusko, Rodd master, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Port street wharf at about 11:30 o'clock Sunday morning, after a pleasant trip of 59 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., with a cargo of 555 tons of coal for Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

The Mauna Loa returned from Maui and Hawaii ports yesterday with reports of fine weather along the coast. The volcano is active. A Kona "nightingale" was brought down from Hoonaka for Dr. Monsarrat. It was decorated with leis before departure from the steamer.

The American schooner Charles R. Wilson, Johnson master, arrived in port at about 8:45 o'clock Saturday morning, 21 days from Gray's Harbor, with a cargo of 513,464 feet of lumber for the O. L. & B. Co. She left on September 3d and had very pleasant weather all the way down.

The O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch commander, arrived off port at about 8 o'clock last night, 64 days from San Francisco. On account of darkness, Captain Finch did not deem it best to

bring his vessel into port, so the Honolulu passengers were sent ashore and the steamer remained anchored off port.

Norfolk's report: Experienced fine weather throughout the voyage, with light N. E. winds in both channels. There was a light shower of rain at Honolulu Thursday night, but not enough to do any good to the cane. The following sugar was left in Honolulu: U. S. Co. 1,360 bags; P. S. N. 488 Tons, 2,390 bags.

The last American barkentine freighter, Schmidt master, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, 25 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 500 tons of general merchandise consigned to F. A. Schaefer & Co. Mr. Cornelius, was the only passenger. The freighter brought two fine horses, one for John Holt and the other for the Captain himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 18.—The extent of the damage to the bark Oeylon, which ran upon Arch rock last week, was found today to be serious when the vessel went to the drydock. The keel was gone, the sheathing had been stripped from the port side and several planks had been stove in. Her owners were surprised at the extent of the damage, for though the bark pounded twice on the rock, it was supposed that she had been only slightly scraped.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, Sept. 24.

C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Bird, from Vancouver and Victoria.

Star, Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Saturday, September 25.

Star, Helene, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.

Star, James Makee, Tuleit, from Kapa, Kauai.

Star, Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Honolulu, Kauai.

Star, Mikahala, Bennett, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai.

Am. sch. Charles R. Wilson, Johnson, 21 days from Aberdeen; lumber to Oahu Lumber and Building Company.

Sunday, September 26.

Star, Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Star, Mikahala, Thompson, from Kapa, Kauai.

Star, Noeou, Pederson, from Hamakua and Maui.

Monday, September 27.

Ger. bk. J. C. Pfleger, Haaver, 100 days from Liverpool; mase, to H. Hackfeld & Co.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.

Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, 15 days from San Francisco; pass. and mase. to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Star, Upolu, Revely, from San Francisco, via Honolulu.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, Sept. 24.

C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Bird, for the Colonies.

Star, Kaala, Mosher, for Lahaina.

Star, Kaena, Parker, for Wailuku ports.

Sunday, September 26.

H. B. M. S. Comus, Dyke, for Tahiti.

Star, Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kapa, with Attorney-General Smith, Marshal Brown, Hon. A. S. Hartwell and Detective Kaapa.

Monday, September 27.

Star, Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.

U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, for a cruise.

Star, J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Star, James Makee, Tuleit, for Kapa, Kauai.

Star, Mikahala, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Star, Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.

Star, Noeou, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuiahele, at 10 a. m.

Star, Claudine, Cameron, for ports on Maui, at 5 p. m.

Star, Mikahala, Haglund, for ports on Kauai at 5 p. m.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for China and Japan.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per star, Mauna Loa, September 24—A. Stanley, W. A. Wall, Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, wife and child, Miss Jones, P. Phillips, Mrs. J. W. McGuire, Miss H. McGuire, Dr. Guppy, T. C. Willis, Miss Willis, Dr. A. R. Rowat, John M. Kea, Mrs. Kaacha, Lam Toi, W. D. Jones, Masters Clark (2), Miss Clark, D. Makakani and daughter, Mrs. J. E. Gomes, Miss Gomes, Mrs. J. Hiram and children (2), John Lohi and children (2), J. Groveria and 102 deck.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, September 24—F. Philip, A. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Ecker, Mr. Kusukabe, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Shannon, Mrs. J. Reekie, Mrs. C. Dow, Mrs. W. C. White, Chas. Taylor, Mrs. M. Powell.

From Kapa, per star, Makee, September 25—Leong Kee and seven on deck.

From Hawaii, per star, Helene, September 25—L. de L. Ward, C. J. Falk and wife, and J. Wilson.

From Kapa, per star, Mikahala, September 26—W. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Wessels, Miss A. Blackstad, M. Luka, A. Foster, J. Kakin, C. Awa, J. Kaiwi, Jr., Yee Chong, Miss H. R. Neal.

From Maui ports, per star, Claudine, September 26—Mrs. S. Dowsett, Bro. Bertram, J. H. Woodhouse, Jr., J. K. Smyth, H. T. Hayselden, S. Taylor, D. Conway, George Campbell, S. Fukuda, C. Ahu, wife and two children, L. Y. Alona, Lee Get, S. P. Kanou, C. Amoo, C. Achoy, George Robinson, A. Haneberg, William White, C. A. Johnson and 53 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, September 27—Mr. F. W. Glade, Mrs. F. W. Glade, Col. George Macfarlane, Mr. C. S. Bradford, Mr. G. A. Barker, Mr. Charles Fink, Mr. O. B.

Boatload, Mr. A. Frisemeyer and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stanford.

IMPORTS.

From Aberdeen, per sch. Charles R. Wilson, September 25—250 bundles hula, 500 bundles shagbark, 250 pieces square (cheesed), 25,000 pieces flooring and mase, 18,000 pieces rough fir, total, 522,484 feet, to Oahu Lumber and Building Company.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can be forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DATE	WIND	TEMP.	HUMID.	SEA	WIND	TEMP.	HUMID.	SEA
Sept. 24	W 10-15	75-85	85	1-2	W 10-15	75-85	85	1-2
Sept. 25	W 10-15	75-85	85	1-2	W 10-15	75-85	85	1-2
Sept. 26	W 10-15	75-85	85	1-2	W 10-15	75-85	85	1-2
Sept. 27	W 10-15	75-85	85	1-2	W 10-15	75-85	85	1-2

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	MOON	SUN	MOON	SUN
Sept. 24	10:10	6:10	10:10	6:10
Sept. 25	10:10	6:10	10:10	6:10
Sept. 26	10:10	6:10	10:10	6:10
Sept. 27	10:10	6:10	10:10	6:10

The times and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the local time to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 10:10 a. m. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 10:10 a. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

BY AUTHORITY.

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, October 11, 1897, for the construction of a three-room School House at Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and at the Post Office, Honokaa.

Also for a Teacher's Cottage at Pukoo, Molokai.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works. The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, September 21, 1897.

1901-31

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands.—

In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Godfrey Rhodes, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Nancy Rhodes having been filed, notice is hereby given, that Friday, October 2, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Honolulu, Sept. 24, 1897.

1902-31

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Alexander Gordon Hutcheon, of Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administratrix.

It is ordered that Friday, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Hilo, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, Hawaii, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1897.

By the Court:

DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

1900-31

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

CHINA	Oct. 1
PERU	Oct. 12
RIO DE JANEIRO	Oct. 25
GALIC	Nov. 9
DORIC	Nov. 19
CHINA	Dec. 15

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CITY OF PEKING	Oct. 8
CHINA	Oct. 25
BELEGIC	Nov. 6
COPTIC	Nov. 21
RIO DE JANEIRO	Dec. 4
CITY OF PEKING	Dec. 25

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co.

—AGENTS.—

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels vs. A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus defendants in case they shall file written answer within 20 days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition.

And have you then return this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 19th day of June 1897.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1876-3m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles Trowbridge of Oahu, Puna, Hawaii, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Katie Trowbridge, having been filed.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the Court House at Hilo, Hawaii, is hereby appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, Hawaii, September 10, 1897.

By the Court:

DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

1900-31

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Alexander Moore of Honolulu, deceased.

Petition having been filed by J. T. Wayson, a creditor of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to David Dayton, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, September 17, 1897.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLET, JR., Clerk.

1900-31

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the Annual Meeting of the Maui Fisheries Company, Limited, held at Wailuku, Maui, on September 6, 1897, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. H. Bailey, President

Sam Sing, Treasurer and Secretary

SAM SING, Secretary.

Wailuku, Maui, Sept. 6, 1897.

1902-41

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executrix of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARTHA N. SPENCER, Executrix of the Will of Francis Spencer, Deceased.

Dated Waimea, Hawaii, August 6, 1897.

1898-4d

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are you in search of large quantities of goods? We have them for you. We have a complete assortment of goods, including: Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Robes, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Dressings, Tickings, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Robes, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Stock and Cased Buttons and Cashmere, Satins, Velvets, Fichus, Corsets, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Shirts, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Buttons, Buttons, Serge, Kammergaiten, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Robes, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vietnam and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sitter Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Cigars and Cigarettes, Canned Goods, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap Paper, Paper, Burial, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best